

1. <b>Abusive Analogy</b>	Relies on the associations the audience makes from the picture presented. Good ones contain an element of truth in its comparison, and invite abuse by its other associations.	8. <b>Apriorism</b>	Normally we allow facts to be the test of our principals. When we see what the facts are, we can retain or modify our principals. To start out with principals from the first 'a priori' and to use them as the basis for accepting or rejecting facts is the wrong way around. It gives too much primacy to principal not allowing observations to modify- "The program works, the fact that it didn't proves we didn't spend enough on it." It's used to support a preconceived judgment against the evidence. In use, approach the results at a different angle-"The book is so great, people lent it out and PDF printed it; which is why the sales are so low."
2. <b>Accent</b>	Stressing one thing to be excluded implies other things are admissible. "He said he would never lie to the American people. You notice all of the things that left him free to do."	9. <b>Baculum, argumentum ad</b>	Introduces force as a means of persuasion. "Unpleasant consequences are promised for failing to comply with the speakers wishes. It introduces irrelevant material into the argument leaving the argument behind, moving on to force as a means of persuasion; it is the subversion of reason; often used by Stalin.
3. <b>Accident</b>	Supposes freak features of an exceptional case are enough to justify rejection of a general rule. Every generalization could think of 'accidental' cases. It is a fallacy to treat a general statement as if it were an unqualified universal.	10. <b>Bifurcation</b>	The presentation of only two alternatives where others exist, aka the black and white fallacy which presents an either or situation where in reality there are a wide range of options. Basis of democracy; denies extra choices and limits the field in the exclusion of relevant items. Often used to classify people in one category or another. Use without clearly limiting choice- "It seems we are faced with two possible scenarios."
4. <b>Affirming the consequent</b>	A possibility cannot deduce it as fact. Though it may be a possibility, we cannot deduce it as fact, because an event can be produced by different causes.	11. <b>Blinding with science</b>	Specializing in the use of technical jargon in order to blind the audience with what is really being said, as opposed to evaluating on the basis of evidence. Uses long words and technical terms to transform what is banal, trivial and easily refuted into something profound, impressive and hard to deny. Use to let audience know you are educated on the topic.
5. <b>Amphiboly</b>	The whole meaning of the statement can be taken more than one way, often due to careless grammar. Enables the prophet to hedge its bets.	12. <b>The Bogus Dilemma</b>	When we are told the consequences of an alternative actions, and told that since we must take one of the actions, we must accept one of the consequences. It falsely or mistakenly presenting a dilemma where none exists. "They'll hate me if I tell the truth-on the contrary they will respect your honesty." Expose that other options are available which could yield alternative consequences.
6. <b>Analogical Fallcy</b>	Supposing that two things which are similar in one respect must be similar in others. It enables us to talk about the new concept in terms which the audience already has experience. Tools of communication more than sources of knowledge. They abound in the interpretation of history- "Past civilizations all have it in common that they are now past, once were civilizations, and before they were not." Often used to support colonialism-" As a culture ripens, it is only natural that it should, like any organism, put out seeds to reproduce itself in distant places." Use your opponents analogy, and expose how another aspect of the claim can be devastating.		
7. <b>Antiquitam, argumentum ad</b>	Often used by Edmund Burke- supposing something is good or right simply because it is old. To equate older with better is a fallacy, and does not attest to its truth. Progress is made by replacing the old with the new. Best used if you know the history of China, a civilization that has gone on for so long and covered so many different provinces that almost everything has been tried at one point or another. aka Appeal to Tradition.		

13. <b>Circulus in parbando</b>	To use a fact as evidence which is authenticated by the very conclusion it supports. "We know about God from the Bible; and we can trust the Bible because it is the word of God."	19. <b>Contradictory premises</b>	You can not rely on an argument which has certain falsity built into it. With CP, they both can not be true. If one must be true, the other must be false. 'Everything is mortal, and God is not mortal, so God is not everything.' Use contradictions which are normally accepted in loose speech. 'He's a real pro, but a bit of an armature at times.'
14. <b>Classification of Fallacies</b>	1. Formal 2. Informal (linguistic) 3. Informal (relevance - omission) 4. Informal (relevance - intrusion) 5. Informal (relevance - presumption)	20. <b>Crumenam, argumentum ad</b>	Assumes that money is a measure of rightness. and those with money are most likely to be correct. 'If you're so right, why aren't you rich?' 'Those earning \$100,000 and up tend to agree with me'.
15. <b>The complex question (plurium interrogationum)</b>	Meaning 'of many questions'; when several questions are combined into one, in such a way where a yes or no is required, the person they are asked of has no chance to give separate response to address each claim. "Have you stopped beating your wife"- Yes indicates your an abuser, no indicates you still are. It contains an assumption that the concealed question has already been answered affirmatively via unjustified presumption.	21. <b>Cum hoc ergo propter hoc</b>	Assumes that events which occur together are causally connected. Assumption that either of the events would not occur without the other one. 'Elections make people spend. During election times, GDP grows more. Spending always goes up in an election year.' (Maybe b/c the gov't spends more on its voters).
16. <b>Composition</b>	Claiming what is true for individual members of a class is also true for the class considered as a unit. "This must be a good orchestra because each member is very talented.". Perhaps, but maybe they are solo performers unable to play in unison. The failure to recognize that the group is a distinct entity of which things can be said which do not apply to individual persons. Some will often benefit only if they are in a small group which benefits at the expense of everyone else.	22. <b>Damning the alternatives</b>	'Hawkings' theory has to be right. All others have been proved wrong.' (Tomorrow his might be). We can not show one is good, but showing another is not. The fallacy occurs because in leaving out the performance of alternatives not referred to, we exclude material which might be relevant to a decision. 'You can pick a drunk, a pervert, a cry baby, or me.' When you pick on a couple of alternatives and expose their imperfections, the audience will be turning those defective eyes away from your own proposal.
17. <b>Concealed quantification</b>	When ambiguity of expression permits a misunderstanding of the quantity which is spoken of. "All those car mechanics are crooks". Attempts to make a weak case look stronger than it is using their membership of some group to cast general aspirations about them.	23. <b>Definitional retreat</b>	Takes place when someone changes the meaning of the words in order to deal with an objection raised against the original wording. 'He's been abroad.- As a matter of fact, he's been to Boulogne- You can't call that going abroad.' It allows for a possible exception to be eliminated by a more restrictive interpretation. 'You have no experience in Terrorism.- I've studied terrorism in France, and America for 10 years.- I meant you have not experience in Singapore.' U.K. finance ministers have Treasury officials whose sole purpose is to redefine words like growth, investment, spending, and business cycle. Useful for definitional retreat is the presumption that everyone understood your second meaning all along, and only your critic has been so finicky to ignore it.
18. <b>Conclusion which denies premises</b>	'oh dear I forgot what I was going to say' fallacy; saying certain things must be true, and ends up with a conclusion which flatly contradicts them. "No matter how far you go back, everything had to have started somewhere. God started it all.". The more distance between your opening and conclusion the less likely it will be noticed. "People are greedy and they will lie to get what they want." The speaker just called himself a liar- Who regulates the regulators?		

24. <b>Denying the antecedent</b>	Does not admit the possibility that different events can produce similar outcomes. Assigns only one cause to an event for which there may be several.	31. <b>The exception that proves the rule</b>	The dismissal of a valid objection to the argument. The word prove, which now is taken to refer to establishing something beyond doubt, used to mean test. If we recognize an exception as remarkable, and identify it as such, then it does show that we accept that the rule which it counters does actually apply.
25. <b>Dicto simpliciter</b>	The fallacy of sweeping generalization; to insist that it must apply to each and every case, regardless of individual differences. No opportunity is permitted for their individual qualities to emerge.	32. <b>Exclusive premises</b>	Where both of the premises are negative, no conclusion can be validly drawn from them. The usual three line argument relates two things to each other by means of the relationship which each has with a third.
26. <b>Division</b>	Attributing to the individuals in a group something which is only true of the group as a unit. The different meanings of the noun upset the validity of an argument. Can be used to bring unearned credit upon yourself by virtue of your membership of meritorious classes. 'When a couple in American has two kids, its likely the third will be Chinese b/c one in three children in the world are Chinese.'	33. <b>The existential fallacies</b>	Statements which refer to the whole of a class do not actually tell us whether there are any members of that class. Occurs when we draw a conclusion which implies existence from premises which do not imply that. It speaks about features which apply to some but not the others.
27. <b>Emotional appeals</b>	The emotions which influence our behavior should not influence our judgment on questions of fact. David Hume- passion moves us to act, whereas reason directs the course of those actions. Emotion motivates us to do things, but reason enables us to calculate what to do. 'Robinson could not have solved the problem. That would make him better than we are'. It's idiotic claim that emotion is a better guide, is most alluring to an intelligent audience. Intellectuals are often afraid of seeming too cold hearted because they use too much reason.	34. <b>Extensional pruning</b>	Using words in their commonly accepted meaning, but retreat when challenged into a strictly literal definition. It says one thing, but permitting another to be understood. 'I said I would install the switchboard. I never said it would work.'
28. <b>Equivocation</b>	Defined as using words ambiguously; occurs when words are used with more than one meaning, even though the soundness of the reasoning requires the same use to be sustained throughout. It invites us to transfer what we are prepared to accept about one concept into another one which happens to have the same name. 'Reporter- What do you think of singers execution? Coolidge- I'm all for it.'	35. <b>False conversion</b>	The converse of a statement, made by exchanging the subject and predicate, is true in some cases, false in others.
29. <b>Every school boy knows</b>	Leaves the opponent not wishing to be ignorant of matters so widely understood by children, are supposed to keep silent about their doubts. Thus complex and dubious assentation's are passed off unquestioned. Purpose is to appeal beyond the evidence to secure acceptance.	36. <b>False precision</b>	When exact numbers are used for inexact notions; such as years of experience. 'Americans are 63% more generous than the Welsh.' It derives from the use from the use of unjustified material, and from the attempt to impart more confidence in the assertions than the evidence for them actually merits. 'Kills 99% of germs' - is a worthy claim, unless the rest happen to be typhoid.
30. <b>Ex-post facto statistics</b>	A statistician draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a forgone conclusion; we apply probability laws to past events.	37. <b>Formal Fallacies</b>	Contain some error in structure of the logic. Although they often resemble valid forms of argument, the staircase only takes us from A to B by way of cracked or missing steps. - Defective chain of reasoning.
		38. <b>The Formal Fallacies</b>	Affirming the Consequent; Conclusion Which Denies the Premises; Contradictory Premises; Denying the Antecedent; Exclusive Premises; Existential Fallacy; False Conviction; Illicit Process (minor & major); Positive Conclusion/Negative Premises; Quaternio Terminorum; Undistributed Middle
		39. <b>The gamblers fallacy</b>	Confusing the odds against a whole sequence with the odds against any event in that sequence. The previous tosses do not affect the odds for the next one, as the events are independent of one another.

40. <b>The genetic fallacy</b>	Having to do with not liking where the argument comes from. Sometimes called 'damning the origin'- it claims validity or lack thereof by solely focusing on the source of the claim, not the claim itself. The association with Hitler, is usually sufficient grounds to damn it.	47. <b>Ignorantio elenchi</b>	Identified by Aristotle- when someone believes himself to be proving one thing, but succeeds in proving something else instead; arguing beside the point, but directly to a different conclusion. 'My client couldn't have ordered the murder, he was not even in the country when it occurred.' 'I shall oppose this measure to permit people to leave school earlier by proving once again the value of education.'
41. <b>Half-concealed quantification</b>	The words themselves express a limited claim, but the stress and construction is such that the qualifications are glossed over. Point out that the assertions did not claim to cover all instances. A gap in the evidence supporting a complete link. 'All the people from that company turned out to be a spy or traitor'-Everyone will think of the ones they have read about who were exposed, rather than about the others who were not.	48. <b>Illicit process</b>	Tells us that if a term in the conclusion refers to the whole class, then the evidence pointing to the whole of its class, then the evidence pointing to that conclusion must have told us about the whole class. 'All tax collectors are civil servants, all tax collectors are bullies, therefore all civil servants are bullies.'
42. <b>Hasty Generalization Logical Fallacy</b>	Making a brief generalization, without considering all the variables.	49. <b>Informal Fallacies</b>	Use valid reasoning on terms which are not of sufficient quality to merit such treatment. They can be linguistic, allowing ambiguities of language to admit error; or they can be fallacies of relevance which omit something needed to sustain the argument, permit irrelevant factors to weigh on the conclusion reached.
43. <b>Hedging</b>	To shelter behind ambiguous meanings so that the sense can be changed later. It puts forward two or more statements under the guise of one. Often used by oracles and insurance agents, it can be translated in so many ways, that they can be used to predict literally anything.	50. <b>The Informal Fallacies</b>	Accent; Amphiboly; Composition; Division; Equivocation; Reification
44. <b>Hominem (abusive), argumentum ad</b>	When the arguer, not the argument is attacked; often made in a way calculated to undermine an opponent's argument. Use to make opponent appear hypocritical, or undermine their credibility in the area of discussion.	51. <b>The Informal Fallacies of Relevance (intrusion)</b>	Blinding with Science; Argumentum ad Crumenam; Emotional Appeals- Argumentum ad Invidiam, Mentum, Modum, Odium, Superbiam, Superstitionem, Sentimens Superior; Every School Boy Knows; Genetic Fallacy; Argumentum ad Hominem (abusive & circumstantial); Ignoratio Elenchi; Irrelevant Humor; Argumentum ad Lazarum; Loaded Words; Argumentum ad Misericordiam; Poisoning the Well; Argumentum ad Misericordiam; The Red Herring; The Runaway Train; The Slippery Slope; Tu Quoque; Argumentum ad Verecundiam; Wishful Thinking
45. <b>Hominem (circumstantial), argumentum ad</b>	Relates to special circumstances of the person with whom one is arguing. The executive may well have independent views which differ from his company. 'He's an expert in the field, and therefore has a bias for having worked in there for 20 years.'	52. <b>The Informal Fallacies of Relevance (omission)</b>	Bogus Dilemma; Concealed Quantification; Damning the Alternatives; Definitional Retreat; Existential Pruning; Hedging; Argumentum ad Ignorantiam; Argumentum ad Lapidem; Argumentum ad Nauseam; One Sided Assessment; Refuting the Example; Shifting the Example; Shifting Ground; Shifting the Burden of Proof; Special Pleading; Straw Man; The Exception that Proves the Rule; Trivial Objections; Unaccepted Enthymemes; Unobtainable Perfection
46. <b>Ignorantiam, argumentum ad</b>	When the lack of knowledge about something in order to infer that its opposite is the case. The positive version - what has not been disproved must happen. Negative form- claims that what has not been proved cannot occur. Both versions appeal to ignorance. 'There are none, because we haven't found any!'. It appeals to the lack of evidence to the contrary.		

53. <b>The Informal Fallacies of Relevance (presumption)</b>	Abusive Analogy; Accident; Analogical Fallacy; Argumentum ad Antiquitatem; Apriorism; Bifurcation; Circulus in Probandum; Complex Questions; Cum hoc ergo propter hoc; Dicto Simpliciter; Ex-post-facto Statistics; The Gamblers Fallacy; Non-Anticipation; Argumentum ad Novitatem; Petitio Principii; Post ergo propter hoc; Secundum Quid; Argumentum ad Temperantiam; Thatcher's Blame	63. <b>Populum, argumentum ad</b>	Appeals to popular attitudes instead of presenting relevant material. They resort to playing on the emotions of the multitude.
54. <b>Irrelevant humor</b>	When jocular material irrelevant to the subject under review is introduced in order to divert attention away from the argument.	64. <b>Posening the well</b>	The opposition is discredited when one single word is uttered. Often the claim is an insult, offered without evidence, and does not have to be accepted. 'Everyone except an idiot knows that not enough money is spent on education.'
55. <b>Lapidem, argumentum ad</b>	Ignoring the argument altogether, refusing to discuss its central claim. Used when a belief is indemonstrable. 'I don't care what time it is, go to bed.'	65. <b>Positive conclusion from negative premise</b>	Draws a conclusion from two premises is not allowed to have two negative premises, but it is allowed one, provided the conclusion is also negative. 'Some cats are not stupid, and all cats are animals, so some animals are stupid.'
56. <b>Lazarum, argumentum ad</b>	Supposes that because someone is poor that they must be sounder or more virtuous than one who is rich. Poverty does not contribute to the soundness of an argument anymore than being rich does.	66. <b>Post hoc ergo propter hoc</b>	Latin translates to, 'after this, therefore on account of this.', and it is the fallacy of supposing that because one event follows another, then the second must have been caused by the first. 'Immediately after the introduction of canned peas, the illegitimate birthrate shot up to a new high from which it did not decline until frozen peas edged canned peas out of the market. The link is all too obvious.' Although two events might be consecutive, we cannot simply assume that the one would not have occurred without the other.
57. <b>Loaded works</b>	Using deliberate use of prejudiced terms; when the words used are calculated to conjure up an attitude more favorable or more hostile than the unadorned facts would elicit. The present material to make you share their bias.	67. <b>Quaternorum terminorum</b>	The fallacy of four terms. The standard three line argument requires that one term be repeated in the first two lines, and eliminated from the conclusion.
58. <b>Misericordiam, argumentum ad</b>	To turn to pity, and away from reasoned discourse to support a particular contention. Pity may influence our actions and feelings, but should not influence reason.	68. <b>The red herring</b>	Whenever irrelevant material is used to divert people away from the point being made, and to proceed towards a different conclusion.
59. <b>Nauseam, argumentum ad-</b>	Simple repetition of a point of view does nothing by way of supplying additional evidence or support.	69. <b>Reductionism</b>	When a complex system is reduced to a literal unrealistic aspect of a small portion of an argument. 'Trade means both parties win, and therefore the free market is fully voluntary.'
60. <b>Non-anticipation</b>	Supposing that everything worth doing or saying has been done or said. 'If it were any good, it would be part of current wisdom.'	70. <b>Refuting the example</b>	Attention is focused on showing the example to be false one, but leaving the central thesis unchallenged. An example can illustrate and reinforce an argument, the discrediting of it does not discredit the argument itself.
61. <b>One-sided assesment</b>	When only one side of the case is taken into consideration. Looking only at objections, or only at the advantages, we are excluding material which bears on the decision, and which should be taken account of.	71. <b>Reification</b>	The supposition that words must denote real things. 'He realized that he had thrown away his future, and spent the rest of the afternoon trying to find it again.'
62. <b>Petitio principii</b>	AKA 'begging the question'. Whenever use is made in the argument of something which the conclusion seeks to establish. Often rewording of a conclusion as an argument to support that conclusion. 'Justice requires higher wages because it is right that people should earn more.'		

72. <b>The runaway train</b>	Committed when an argument used to support a course of action would also support more of it. If you wish to stop at a particular point, you need an argument to do so. 'The drinking age should be lowered from 21 to 20? Why not 18, or 15, or 12 or two!' Often committed when someone advances a general argument for something he regards as a special case.	79. <b>Temperantiam, argumentum ad</b>	AKA the 'Englishman's fallacy', suggests that the moderate view is the correct one, regardless of its other merits, it takes moderation to be a mark of the soundness of a position. It appeals to common instinct that everything is alright in moderation.
73. <b>Secundum quid</b>	Whenever a generalization is reached on the basis of a very few and possibly unrepresentative cases, the fallacy is committed. It takes the argument from particular cases to a general rule on the basis of inadequate evidence. 'Don't shop there. I once bought cheese and it was moldy.'	80. <b>Thatcher's blame</b>	Like Margaret's round black hat dubbed a bowler, it looked like a bowl, and was made by Bowler brothers. It covers all cases, just as a thatcher covers all of a roof. It is when blame is attached no matter what ensues. The evidence is irrelevant when the determination of the outcome of their actions.
74. <b>Shifting ground</b>	When a debater later changes the meaning of a word, or context in which it is used; they shift the substance of what they were saying. Criticism of the original stance is avoided by shifting to a different one.	81. <b>Trivial objections</b>	When a claim leaves the central thesis largely untouched.
75. <b>Shifting the burden of proof</b>	Putting forward an assentation without justification, on the basis that the audience must disprove it if it is to be rejected. It is the proposal itself which has to be justified, not the resistance to it. The person introducing the argument must build a case to support the claim, it is not on the weight of the opposition to oppose the introduced proposition. The onus is upon the person who wishes to change the status quo to supply reasons. He must show why current practices are inadequate and why his proposal is superior.	82. <b>Tu quoque</b>	Meaning, 'you also', and is committed when a case is undermined by the claim that its proponent is himself guilt of what he talks about. Evidence for or against that assentation's not altered by details of the previous actions of the one who is putting it forward. 'Why should we favor his view now, when last year he opposed it!'
76. <b>The slippery slope</b>	Supposing a single step in one direction must inevitably and irresistibly lead to the whole distance being covered. It is not necessarily a fallacy to assume some steps must be taken after the implementation of a view, but to claim it is inevitable and suppose they must is fallacious. It argues you cannot do anything without taking it too far.	83. <b>Unaccepted enthymemes</b>	An argument with one of its stages understood rather than stated. Its fallacious because an important element of the argument is omitted.
77. <b>Special pleading</b>	Involves the application of a double standard; normally occurs when a speaker demands less strict treatment for the cause which he espouses than he seeks to apply elsewhere.	84. <b>The undistributed middle</b>	The term which appears in the first two lines of a three line argument, but which disappears in the conclusion. The standard three line argument called 'syllogism', works by relating one thing to another by means of a relationship they both have with the third.
78. <b>The straw man</b>	A misinterpretation of your opponents position created by you for the express purpose of being knocked down.	85. <b>Unobtainable perfection</b>	Remember that the choice has been made from available alternatives; lack of perfection in one state does not justify a perfect alternative.
		86. <b>Verecundiam, argumentum ad</b>	Appeal to false authority. Citing a source that specializes in the field concerned, but they cannot lend support in another. Oscars issue no credibility for actors to know more about political affairs than you or I. Proving worth in one area, does not simultaneously prove another.

87. **Wishful thinking** We elevate the status of an argument when we accept a contention because we would like it to be true rather than because of the arguments or evidence which support it. To suppose that the world is as we want it to be is good solipsism but bad logic. Inconsiderate nature is often softened into something we would find more acceptable, although our wishes hardly afford valid grounds for our supposition. Spend time working on how to deal with the outcome, instead of wishing that something else would happen.
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